**Case Study B**

**Instructions:**

1. What are the variables? Are they categorical or continuous?
2. Form a hypothesis about how the variables could be related (which is dependent, which is independent, why?).
3. Draw a graph of your predicted results.
4. Would you use a t-test or regression to test this?

**Case 1**

A single unlucky moose may host over 100,000 moose ticks. They rub their fur off in an effort to get rid of ticks. How would you test whether the amount of fur left on a moose is a predictor of their tick load?

**Case 2**

Evolutionary biologists predict that an individual is more likely to give another costly help (altruism) the more closely related they are. Ornithologists have tested this by putting baby birds in nests with siblings or unrelated nestlings and measuring how loudly they call (louder nestlings are more likely to be fed than their neighbors).